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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/900,364	07/05/2001	Paul D. van Poelje	030727.0037.CIPI	7049
36183	7590	07/31/2006	EXAMINER	
PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER LLP P.O. BOX 919092 SAN DIEGO, CA 92191-9092			WILLIAMS, LEONARD M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1617	

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/900,364

Applicant(s)

VAN POELJE ET AL.

Examiner

Leonard M. Williams

Art Unit

1617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140, 145 and 146 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Detailed Action

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/26/2005 has been entered.

Election/Restrictions

In the response to the election of species requirement received 4/24/2006 the applicant's elected sulfonylurea antidiabetic agents with the specific specie being glyburide, and a FBPase inhibitor of Formula I with the specific specie being compound J. There was no traversal of the election of species requirement and thus it is made final:

Response to Amendment

The applicant's amendment received 4/24/2006 canceling claims 2-114 and adding claims 115-179 has been entered. Claims 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 read on the elected invention and species and are pending. All other claims are withdrawn.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 51-55 of U.S. Patent No. 6965033. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because current claim 1 is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one insulin secretagogue and a FBPase inhibitor selected from the group of formula I or IA, and '033 claim 51 is drawn to a method of treating diabetes comprising administering a compound of formula I (wherein formula I is equivalent to the compounds of currently claimed formula I and IA). As the '033 patent uses the open language "comprising" additional antidiabetic compounds can be administered including sulfonylureas such as glyburide.

Claims 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6756360. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because current claim 1 is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one insulin secretagogue and a FBPase inhibitor selected from the group of formula I or IA, and '360 claim 1 is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising an insulin sensitizer agent and an FBPase inhibitor. In '360 claim 4 the FBPase inhibitor is a compound selected from the formula I and IA wherein formula I and IA are identical to the formula I and IA of the current claim 1. Further glyburide is a known insulin sensitizer and secretagogue.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Erion et al. (US Patent No. 6756360) in view of Weber et al. (US Patent No. 3454635).

The applied reference has a common assignee and inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer

in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

Erion et al. teach, in the abstract, pharmaceutical compositions containing an FBPase inhibitor and an insulin sensitizer, as well as methods for treating diabetes and diseases responding to increased glycemic control, improved insulin sensitivity, a reduction in insulin levels, or an enhancement of insulin secretion. In col. 4 lines 45-50, Erion et al. teach that an aspect of the invention is to use FBPase inhibitors in combination with insulin sensitizer therapies that include administration of agents that enhance endogenous or exogenous insulin levels, such as sulfonylureas, insulin, or insulin mimetics. In col. 190 lines 1-20, Erion et al. teach a particular FBPase inhibitor used in their biological assays called Compound J. The Compound J detailed in the '630 patent is identical to the currently claimed compound J.

Erion et al. does not teach the use of Compound J with the particular sulfonylurea antidiabetic glyburide.

Weber et al. teach, in col. 1 line 20 to col. 2 line 5, benzenesulfonyl ureas having hypoglycemic activity of the formula detailed in lines 22-28. In col. 5 lines 5-75, Weber et al. teach compound IV (glyburide) as having strong hypoglycemic action when administered orally. The compound can be used in the manufacture of orally administrable pharmaceutical preparations for the lowering of blood sugar in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and can be used in their pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms. The compositions can be in the forms of tablets with a suitable pharmaceutically

acceptable carrier and can be given in dosage per unit amounts to 0.5-100mg but higher and lower dosages can be utilized.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use glyburide in combination with a FBPase inhibitor, as Erion teaches such a combination. Further Erion et al. disclose Compound J as an FBPase inhibitor in the '630 patent and this compound is the same Compound J as currently claimed. Compound J is taught as useful in the treatment of diabetes and glyburide is a known antidiabetic agent.

The examiner respectfully points out the following from MPEP 2144.06:
"It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

Claims 1, 115-122, 124, 126, 129-140 and 145-146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang et al. (US Patent No. 6965033) in view of Weber et al. (US Patent No. 3454635).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in

the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2).

Jiang et al. teach, in the abstract, novel bisamidate phosphonate prodrugs of FBPase inhibitors of formula IA and their use in the treatment of diabetes and other conditions associated with elevated blood glucose. Jiang et al. teach, in col. 29 line 5 to col. 31 line 55, compounds of formula i, wherein R⁵⁵ can be moiety 1 of group1; A can be NH₂ (moiety 1); B can be -iBu (moiety 2); Q¹ and Q² can both be moiety 2; and R¹⁴ can be OEt. This gives Compound J of the currently claimed application.

Jiang et al. does not teach the use of the FBPase inhibitor specified above in conjunction with the antidiabetic sulfonylurea glyburide.

Weber et al. teach, in col. 1 line 20 to col. 2 line 5, benzenesulfonyl ureas having hypoglycemic activity of the formula detailed in lines 22-28. In col. 5 lines 5-75, Weber et al. teach compound IV (glyburide) as having strong hypoglycemic action when administered orally. The compound can be used in the manufacture of orally

administrable pharmaceutical preparations for the lowering of blood sugar in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and can be used in their pharmaceutically acceptable salt forms. The compositions can be in the forms of tablets with a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and can be given in dosage per unit amounts to 0.5-100mg but higher and lower dosages can be utilized.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use glyburide in combination with a FBPase inhibitor, as Jiang et al. teach that FBPase inhibitors are useful in the treatment of diabetes and Weber discloses that sulfonylureas are antidiabetic agents. Further Jiang et al. disclose a FBPase inhibitor identical to currently claimed Compound J. Compound J is taught as useful in the treatment of diabetes and glyburide is a known antidiabetic agent.

The examiner respectfully points out the following from MPEP 2144.06:
"It is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

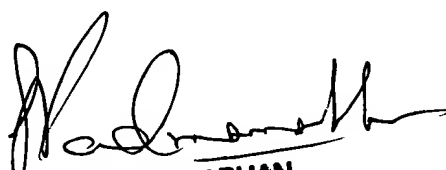
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonard M. Williams whose telephone number is 571-272-0685. The examiner can normally be reached on MF 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sreeni Padmanabhan can be reached on 571-272-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LMW



SREENI PADMANABHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER